

the tract is offered for sale by the purchaser within a period of 10 years from the date of said deed, the tribe shall be notified in writing that the tract is being offered for sale and of the terms of the offer and said tribe shall have a period of 60 days to exercise a right of first refusal to purchase such tract upon the terms set forth in the notice.

(g) All sale documents referred to in this section shall be recorded in the office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs having custody of the land title records of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation pursuant to 25 CFR part 150.

§ 178.8 Selection of lieu lands.

(a) Lieu lands which may be selected for purchase by former Indian owners whose lands are within the boundaries of the area retained for use by the Department of the Air Force or are within the boundaries of the Monument are defined as (1) those lands heretofore acquired by the United States for use of the Air Force Gunnery Range which are outside the boundaries of the Monument and outside the boundaries of the area retained for use by the Department of the Air Force which are not selected for repurchase by former owners within 1 year from date of publication of the notice prescribed in section 3(b)(5) of the Act, and (2) all of the submarginal lands acquired by the United States under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 and subsequent relief acts, within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, except those submarginal lands within the area retained for use by the Department of the Air Force or within the Monument, administrative jurisdiction over which was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order No. 7368, dated April 15, 1938.

(b) The former Indian owners whose lands are within the boundaries of the area retained for use by the Department of the Air Force or are within the boundaries of the Monument may elect to purchase lieu lands of substantially the same value pursuant to section 4(b) and section 4(c) of the Act. Inasmuch as identification of all of the lands from which lieu selections may be made cannot be determined until the time has expired for former owners of lands outside of the area used by the

Department of the Air Force and outside the boundaries of the Monument to purchase the tracts formerly owned by them, former owners who have filed an election to purchase lieu lands within 1 year from the date of publication of the notice prescribed in section 3(b)(5) of the Act, shall be deemed to have filed a timely application to purchase notwithstanding the fact that a specific tract of land has not been designated in said election.

(c) Upon the expiration of 1 year from date of publication of the notice prescribed in section 3(b)(5) of the Act, the Superintendent shall prepare a complete list of all lands available from which selections of lieu lands may be made. The Superintendent shall also prepare a list of all former owners who elected to purchase lieu lands, numbering them consecutively without regard as to date of receipt of such election. The numbers shall then be placed on separate uniform slips of paper and placed in a bowl. The numbers will then be withdrawn from the bowl and a record made of the order in which they were withdrawn. The owner of the first number withdrawn shall be afforded the first opportunity to select lieu lands. The owners of lands represented by the following numbers will be afforded an opportunity to select lieu lands in the priority in which their numbers were drawn.

(d) When all selections of lieu lands have been made as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the Secretary shall determine the comparability of the lands originally owned and the lieu selections. If the lieu selections are not substantially the same value as the lands originally owned, the owners shall be afforded an opportunity to make other selections which are substantially the same value.

(e) To determine whether the former Indian owned land and the selected lieu land in each case are of substantially the same value, the consideration paid by the United States for each tract may be accepted as indicative of the value of each tract at the time it was acquired. If information as to the price paid for any specific tract is not available, or if for any reason it is concluded that the consideration paid by the United States for the land is not

acceptable evidence as to value for this purpose, the Secretary shall cause the tracts to be appraised to determine their comparability. The appraisals of lands shall be made on the basis of current market values. The lands shall be considered to be substantially the same value if the differences in values do not exceed 10 percent of the greater value.

§ 178.9 Lands formerly held subject to restrictions against alienation.

Former Indian owners who held title to the lands which were acquired for the gunnery range subject to restrictions against alienation without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior shall be conveyed title to the reacquired lands in a trust status in the same manner as though they had held trust title to the lands taken.

PART 179—LIFE ESTATES AND FUTURE INTERESTS

Sec.

179.1 Purpose, scope, and information collection.

179.2 Definitions.

179.3 Application of State law.

179.4 Distribution of principal and income.

179.5 Value of life estates and remainders.

179.6 Notice of termination of life estate.

AUTHORITY: 86 Stat. 530; 86 Stat. 744; 94 Stat. 537; 96 Stat. 2515; 25 U.S.C. 2, 9, 372, 373, 487, 607, and 2201–11.

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations pertaining to income, rents, profits, bonuses and principal from Indian lands and the recording of title documents pertaining thereto, see parts 150, Land Records and Title Documents; 152, Issuance of Patents in Fee, Certificates of Competency, Removal of Restrictions, and Sale of Certain Indian Lands; 162, Leasing and Permitting; 163, General Forest Regulations; 166, General Grazing Regulations; 169, Rights-of-Way over Indian Lands; 170, Roads of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; 212, Leasing of Allotted Lands for Mining; 213, Leasing of Restricted Lands of Members of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, for Mining; 215, Lead and Zinc Mining Operations and Leases, Quapaw Agency.

SOURCE: 53 FR 25953, July 8, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 179.1 Purpose, scope, and information collection.

(a) These regulations set forth the authorities, policy and procedures governing the administration of life es-

tates and future interests in Indian lands by the Secretary of the Interior. These regulations do not apply to any use rights assigned by tribes, in the exercise of their jurisdiction over tribal lands, to tribal members.

(b) These regulations do not contain information collection requirements which require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

§ 179.2 Definitions.

Agency means an Indian Agency or other field unit of the Bureau of Indian Affairs having the Indian land under its immediate jurisdiction.

Contract Bonus means cash consideration paid or agreed to be paid as incentive for execution of the contract.

Income means the rents and profits of real property and the interest on invested principal.

Indian Land means all lands held in trust by the United States for individual Indians or tribes; or all lands, titles to which are held by individual Indians or tribes, subject to Federal restrictions against alienation or encumbrance.

Principal means the corpus and capital of an estate, including any payment received for the sale or diminishment of the corpus, as opposed to the income.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior or authorized representative.

Superintendent means the designated officer in charge of an Agency.

§ 179.3 Application of State law.

In the absence of Federal law or Federally-approved tribal law to the contrary, the rules of life estates and future interests in the State in which the land is located shall be applied on Indian land. State procedural laws concerning the appointment and duties of private trustees shall not apply.

§ 179.4 Distribution of principal and income.

In all cases where the document creating the life estate does not specify a distribution of proceeds; or where the vested remainderman and life tenant have not entered into a written agreement approved by the Secretary providing for the distribution of proceeds;